

Little tours among history
shrines in and about Lexington

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LITTLE TOURS

AMONG

HISTORY SHRINES

IN AND ABOUT

LEXINGTON

By

BESSIE TAUL CONKWRIGHT

Sesqui-Centennial Edition

Revised

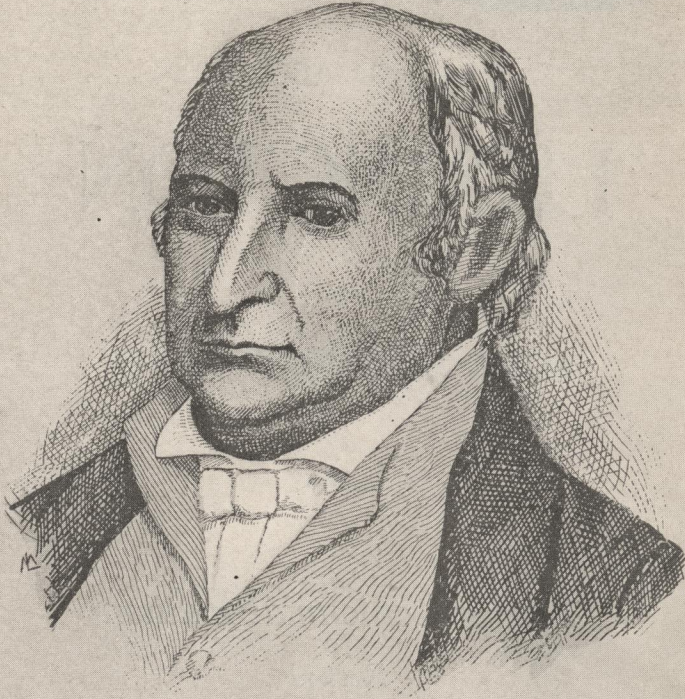
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JOHN BRADFORD.
(THE PIONEER EDITOR OF THE WEST.)

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Little Tours Among History Shrines in and About Lexington

By BESSIE TAUL CONKWRIGHT



Sesqui-Centennial Edition

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SHRINES IN FAYETTE COUNTY



Historic Shrines In and Around Lexington

LEXINGTON'S green-plumed lanes trace plaids among burial hummocks of Mound Builders.

Hemmed close are ramparts of a metropolis founded by a mystery people antedating all recorded sovereignty. In lost catacombs underfoot—according to tradition rooted in beginnings—repose even their sheeted mummies.

If spirits linger with sepulchred dust, they review sublime transitions since trail-blazers pre-empted banks of willow-lined brook for the seat of a far-flung empire—harrassed arena in which the genius of rugged masters was to lead a fledging nation in science, invention, art, letters, statecraft.

Today, emerged from an epoch of enchanting romance, the Lexington baptized with the mingled blood of warring aborigines and intrepid pioneers—proud mother of immortals—is forging ahead to a material destiny undreamed in the century of its birth, new beacons to fore, a glorious history behind.

GEORGE W. RANCK, historian, wrote of Lexington in 1872:

"Founded in the midst of a great revolution, built up by daring men in the heart of an almost boundless wilderness and nurtured and protected through years of hardship and Indian warfare, she played the most prominent part in the early and tragic days of the Dark and Bloody Ground She was the Jamestown of the West, the advance guard of civilization, the center from which went forth the conquerors of a savage empire. During another long and eventful era she was the political, literary and commercial metropolis of the great Southwest."

IN "HISTORIC SHRINES IN AND AROUND LEXINGTON," a compilation by Ernest White Helm, 1910, which had large circulation in pamphlet form, he wrote:

"Lexington is built upon the dust of an ancient walled city of vast extent. In 1776, hunters discovered catacombs, 300x100 feet, fifteen feet below the surface, in which were numerous mummies. In the stress of war the entrance was obliterated and location lost. A very old well, walled with stone, found by settlers also, was not the work of Indians. Stone sepulchres, built in pyramid formation, and containing skeletons, were above the surface. A mound on the east side of Spring street, midway between High and Maxwell, from which have been exhumed pottery, a stone head of Aztec characteristics and half-burnt wood, is credited with having been a sacrificial altar. A lead mine opened in 1790 showed unmistakable signs of having been opened and worked many years before. Ruins of Alleghan circumvallatory works and temples were levelled by first builders. Pre-

historic defense works and monuments on all sides of Lexington, notably near Russell Cave, testify that this war cradle was the fixed dominion of a dispossessed people relatively advanced in civilization. Curious earthen vessels and copper utensils, weapons and ornaments, were unearthed by pioneers. Skeletons were removed from a stone burial pile at Russell Cave as late as 1815. Maps and plates of aboriginal fortifications, together with relics are in the Smithsonian Institute.

* * * *

PUBLIC SQUARE

CHEAPSIDE, romantic market square figuring in story, and inspiration for artists, was named from the famous commons of London. The fort a stone's throw away, Cheapside was ground for the first corn crop grown in 1779 for the new station's subsistence. Robert Patterson, John Maxwell, James Masterson, William and Alexander McConnell, James and Joseph Lindsay were the beset planters.

THE FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE IN THE STATE occupied ground cut by the foundations of the present courthouse. A tablet on the parapet to the west marks the spot. The shack was ambitious successor to cabin schools begun in 1780 within the fort. About 1783, JOHN MCKINNEY, teacher, won his sobriquet of "Wildcat" by vanquishing a belligerent lynx invading via the window. (In 1805 the town trustees passed an ordinance prohibiting citizens from longer harboring panthers as pets). JOHN FILSON, the first Kentucky historian and geographer, afterward taught in the same log house.

MARKET STREET, reaching north, received its name from the wooden market house built on Cheapside close to Short street in 1791 and used until 1817. It was the second market house of the pioneer settlement, the first having been erected in 1789 on the south side of West Main street, between Mill and Broadway, the present site of the J. D. Purcell store—marked with a tablet, as the first Kentucky Legislature met there June 4, 1792.

THE MONUMENT in the center of Cheapside is to JOHN CABELL BRECKINRIDGE, youngest vice-president, Confederate general and Secretary of War under Jefferson Davis.

THE WHIPPING POST was for many years a grim sentinel at the courthouse curb, the spot being marked today by the ornamental fountain for livestock, near the southeast corner of Cheapside and Main street—reminder of court day trading which flourished in spite of sporadic opposition for more than a century.

THE AUCTION BLOCK for slaves and vagrants was in Cheapside close by the whipping post. One of the most notable citizens of Lexington, WILLIAM ("KING") SOLOMON, hero of the cholera scourge of 1833, immortalized by James Lane Allen, and to whom a grateful community

afterward erected a memorial tomb in the Lexington cemetery, was sold as a vagabond on this block.

RAIL FENCES across Short street were ordered removed by town trustees in 1791, and the building of more wooden chimneys was prohibited.

THE FIRST COURTHOUSE to occupy the site of the present building was a rough-stone structure erected in 1788. In 1806-08 a brick courthouse was built on practically the same ground. In this, **HARMAN BLENNERHASSETT**, arrested in the summer of 1807 on a charge of complicity in the so-called Aaron Burr conspiracy, had his examining trial. It was succeeded by a more commodious building of cut stone in 1883. Fire destroyed this structure May 14, 1897, and among treasures lost was Joel T. Hart's masterpiece, "Woman Triumphant," in the second floor rotunda. The standing courthouse was begun in 1898 and completed in 1900.

LEXINGTON'S FIRST TOWER CLOCK was installed in the courthouse cupola in 1816. When a new courthouse had been built, the copper face was added to the relic collection of Col. W. H. Polk, deceased journalist and historian, who bequeathed it to the Lexington Public Library, on whose walls it now hangs.

AMONG PORTRAITS hanging in the circuit courtroom, which mark historical epochs with judicial succession, are those of Isaac Shelby, first governor of Kentucky; John C. Breckinridge, Henry Clay, John B. Houston, lawyer-orator; Madison C. Johnson, jurist and early president of Transylvania Law College; Richard Hickman Menifee, lawyer-statesman, and Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, orator-Congressman-editor.

THE EQUESTRIAN STATUE of General John Hunt Morgan, Confederate cavalry hero, is at the southeastern corner of the courthouse lawn. In its shadow to the south for many years stood a granite monument to **WILLIAM TAYLOR BARRY**. This was moved during construction of the present courthouse and the mystery of its subsequent disappearance has never been solved. Graduated from Transylvania University, Barry began the practice of law here in 1805; was Representative and Senator in the Kentucky Assembly; Congressman; United States Senator; Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals; Postmaster General, and Minister to Spain. His home was at the southeast corner of Rose and High streets.

MAJOR THOMAS BODLEY, to whom Henry Clay gave the sword presented to him at the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, occupied a house of Latrobe architecture at the northeast corner of Short and Market streets, now the site of the Lexington Leader building. Later, **ANDREW MCCALLA** conducted a drug store at this corner. In 1800, the first public library, established in 1796, was moved from Tran-

sylvania Seminary and established in the rear quarters of this store.

THE FIRST LIBRARY BUILDING was erected at the northeast corner of the public square, facing Short street, in 1801. This location was abandoned in 1819, and the books moved to the confectionery shop of Mathurin Giron, on the present site of 125 North Mill street.

THE EAGLE TAVERN, also known as Satterwhite's tavern, stood on the lot now 207 Short street, where it was erected in 1818. In it, **MATTHEW H. JOUETT**, portrait painter, had his studio, and here Lafayette sat to him May 16, 1825, for the portrait now hanging in the State Historical Society rooms at Frankfort, which had been begun in Washington. A murder on the second floor of the tavern gave the building a reputation of being haunted in after years.

MATTHEW H. JOUETT, born in Lexington in 1783, about the year 1822 had his quarters above a shoe shop conducted by one Fishback, on an effaced alley which bisected Short street on the north side, between Market and Mill streets.

HENRY CLAY had an office at 132 Short street for a period, it being one of four law offices occupied in Lexington during his career.

A FACTION OF THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH in 1826, whose members became the first congregation of Disciples of Christ here, held services for a time above a building on the north side of Short street, midway between Upper and Limestone streets.

THE SECOND METHODIST CHURCH in Lexington, erected in 1822, still stands on the North side of Church street, directly in the rear of the above site.

JORDAN'S ROW was the name by which a generation knew the block on Upper street, between Main and Short, which the courthouse faces. At the number 112 stood the home of **JOSEPH JORDAN, JR.**, commission merchant and postmaster, in whose honor it was named. At Frankfort he had the distinction of building a steamboat for river trade. At his home here he entertained, among other notables, **AARON BURR** and **HARMAN BLENNERHASSETT**. A majority of lawyers and jurists who brought fame to Lexington at some period had offices on Jordan's Row. In 1843, **THOMAS F. MARSHALL**, Congressman and orator, had an office at the Short street corner. **JUDGE RICHARD A. BUCKNER** was a later tenant. **HENRY CLAY** and **RICHARD HICKMAN MENIFEE** had neighboring offices at dates not recorded.

JOHN DAVENPORT opened a dancing school in 1788 in a house on Jordan's Row known in that day as Captain Young's house, frequently used for public affairs, according to the old newspaper files.

BRENT'S TAVERN stood at the Main street end of the Row, on the present site of the

Fayette National Bank building. "New Empire plotters" held a conference here when Aaron Burr was a guest at the tavern in 1805. At a meeting under the same roof in 1793 the State capitol was located at Frankfort, Robert Todd, of Lexington, casting the deciding vote. This site was Lot No. 1 on the original plat of Lexington.

"THE SHEAF OF WHEAT" tavern, conducted by Robert McGowan, was between Jordan's Row and Limestone on the South side of Main street. The first State Treasurer, John Logan, had his office in this tavern in 1792. There in 1790 was held the first local celebration of St. Patrick's day. The Graddy-Ryan store now occupies the site.

"THE BUFFALO," early tavern of JOHN McNAIR, stood opposite the courthouse, on the South side of Main street.

JOHN W. HUNT, merchant, hemp manufacturer, third postmaster, president of the pioneer bank, and grandfather of GENERAL JOHN HUNT MORGAN, lived on Main street opposite the west curbline of the courthouse.

DR. ELISHA WARFIELD, professor of surgery at Transylvania University in 1809, had his home, store and office on Main street opposite the present First and City National Bank building which stands at Main and Cheapside.

* * * *

FORT LEXINGTON—TOWN FORK

THE FIRST BLOCKHOUSE, erected about April 1, 1779, by Robert Patterson and 25 men from the fort at Harrod's Town, stood at the southwest corner of Main and Mill streets, and the stockade grew diagonally across Main street westward as the population increased. In 1781, when Main street was laid out, all of the stockade but the blockhouse was demolished, and Colonel John Todd erected a new fort, facing the old block house, before April 15 of that year. The original stockade was replaced by the first market house in 1789, and in a hall on its second floor the first Legislature of Kentucky convened June 4, 1792. It served as state-house until the removal of the capital to Frankfort the year following.

CAPT. JOHN MORRISON, JR., had the distinction of being the first child born in Lexington. His mother, the wife of MAJOR JOHN MORRISON, who came from Harrod's Town to the Lexington fort in the fall of 1779, was the first woman fort dweller. Captain Morrison fell at Dudley's Defeat in 1813.

JOHN CARTY, distinguished as a soldier and later as a financier, erected a frame home at the fort corner in 1788, a two-story brick house in 1807, and the present building was erected in 1871. He introduced the manufacture of earthenware into Kentucky.

DR. FREDERICK RIDGELY delivered lectures to early medical students of Transylvania University in Trotter's warehouse,

which stood at the southeast corner of Mill and Main streets.

THE FIRST RAILROAD IN THE WEST had its beginning terminal at Mill and Water streets. The standing building on the east, bounded by Water and Vine streets, is said to be the oldest structure in the world built for a railroad passenger station. The Lexington and Ohio Railroad was chartered by the Legislature January 27, 1830. Frankfort, 28 miles west, was the other terminal. The first of the stone sills, to which the iron "strap rails" were anchored, was laid October 21, 1831, and the road was formally opened August 15, 1832, when six miles had been completed. Some of the original sills and rails have been laid on the campus of the University of Kentucky, in front of Mechanical Hall.

HORSE DRAWN CARS were used until December, 1835, when the first locomotive built in the United States, product of the machine shop of Joseph Bruen, on Spring street, Lexington, was put into service. The model from which it was constructed was made in Lexington by THOMAS H. BARLOW in 1826-7, and was operated on a circular track above the shop. The railway had been completed to Frankfort in 1834, and was sold to the State in 1840. It was extended to Louisville, and the first through train was run in 1851.

THE FIRST STEAM MILL in the West was constructed by WINSLOW AND STEVENS, sons-in-law of JOHN MAXWELL, in 1810, the same firm having built the courthouse of 1806-8. The wonder-mill was at the southwest corner of Bolivar and Upper streets.

WATER STREET was an important thoroughfare for many years, and several pretentious taverns and the stagecoach terminal were on the south side, which later became Vine street. Lexington's first theatre opened June 5, 1797, was at the corner of Limestone and Vine streets. In 1816, Usher's theatre, in which Edwin Forrest made his debut, was at the southwest corner of Vine and Spring streets.

RACES ON THE COMMONS, Water street, are recorded as early as 1787, when town trustees placed racing on Main street under ban. The first race path, in 1780, was due south on Broadway, from the crest of the hill between High and Maxwell streets. The Kentucky Gazette notes races for the first time in August 1787. THE KENTUCKY JOCKEY CLUB was organized at Postlethwaite's tavern, on the site of the present Phoenix hotel, in 1797. The course was along Water street from Ayers' Alley, on which the present union railroad station is located, to a fence west of Broadway. An old survey shows that later there was a race course on Broadway, north from Main street. The Lexington Jockey Club was organized in 1809, and until 1823 its course was at Ashland.

JOSEPH BRUEN, builder of the first loco-

motive in the United States, lived at the southwest corner of Water and Spring streets, his home being called "White Hall." His machine shop and foundry was on Spring street, numbered 4, 6, 8, and 10 in McCabe's directory of 1838-39.

"TOWN FORK," later known as "Town Branch," which played so conspicuous a part in pioneer history, courses through an arched tunnel beneath Water street, formerly being fed by large springs flowing through a series of caverns beneath the business district. One of the largest of these springs was in the rear of the fort at Main and Mill streets, and furnished water for the first settlers.

EDWARD WEST'S STEAMBOAT, which he invented in Lexington in 1793, was given its tryout that year on this little waterway, which he dammed in the vicinity of Patterson street. He did not apply for a patent until 1802. The stream fed mill-races for a paper mill, lead factory and other industries on Water street west of Broadway at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

* * * *

TRANSYLVANIA

(Out Market, back Mill to Main street)

MEDICAL HALL of Transylvania University was built on the northwest corner of Market and Church streets in 1827. It became the City Hall in 1839, and burned in 1854.

A METHODIST CHURCH was built on this site in 1856 by a faction of the Hill Street Methodist congregation. The building remains, being now occupied by the Lexington Y. W. C. A.

THE LEXINGTON LIBRARY COMPANY bought the building when the dissenting congregation disbanded, opening it as a library in 1866. Until 1905, when the new Carnegie public library was completed, the Lexington library occupied this corner.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, on the northeast corner of Church and Market streets, stands on a lot which has been the site of an Episcopal house of worship since 1796, the first building being of logs. It gave place to a brick building in 1808. A larger brick edifice was erected in the twenties. The cornerstone of the Cathedral was laid March 17, 1847, and an addition was built in 1861. Chimes in the tower, gift of Mrs. Rosa Johnson Rhett, are a memorial to her mother, ROSA VERTNER JEFFREY, poetess.

"THE FRIED MEAT TAVERN," noted early hostelry, occupied the site of the parish house in the rear of the Cathedral.

REV. JAMES MCHORD, elected first president of Centre College, Danville, who died August 13, 1820, before his inauguration, was pastor of the Market Presbyterian church, dedicated July 30, 1815, on the east side of Market street, between Church and Second streets, where a second edifice was built in 1847. His body was entombed beneath the pulpit of the first

church. Fire destroyed the second May 21, 1917, brands having been blown from a conflagration which razed the Odd Fellows Hall and adjoining buildings at Limestone and Short streets. Ruins were cleared six years later for an apartment house, and the early minister's coffin was exhumed and placed in a local funeral home. November 6, 1924, it was reinterred in the Deweese lot, Lexington cemetery, where a monument had been erected to the pastor many years before. The congregation as the Second Presbyterian church now worships in a new Gothic building at East Main and Ransom avenue.

ROSA VERTNER JEFFREY lived in the residence at the southwest corner of Second and Market streets, her father's home, and there wrote much of her poetry, fiction and prose. The house was built by Dr. Frederick Ridgely, who had moved to Lexington in 1780. He was a professor of Transylvania Medical College. Dufour, French refugee after the massacre on Santo Domingo, also lived there, and for years conducted a school of French. Judge Buckner Thruston was another notable person to reside in the house.

MAHLON PRUDEN'S marble works were on the south side of Second street, facing Upper street. There JOEL T. HART, stone mason, later celebrated as the greatest American sculptor, dressed and engraved tombstones. He came to Lexington from Clark county, his birthplace, in 1835. His genius could not escape observation, and he was given an opportunity to study in Cincinnati. Afterward his studio was in the rear of 172 North Upper street. Pruden was a sculptor of no mean ability, and he and Hart each wrote an epitaph for the other.

DR. BENJAMIN WINSLOW DUDLEY, world famous surgeon, lived and died in the house at the northeast corner of Second and Market streets—"built in 1799 for two merino sheep by Sam C. Long," The Kentucky Gazette says. Dr. Dudley came to Lexington as a boy in 1797. MAJOR THOMAS BODLEY occupied this residence at an earlier date.

COL. THOMAS HART built the residence at 216 Market street for his son, NATHANIEL G. T. HART, lawyer and merchant, who commanded the Lexington Light Infantry, was wounded and made prisoner at the Battle of the River Raisin, and barbarously murdered by the Indians. His extensive rope walks covered much ground on Market street.

THE FIRST PUBLIC LIBRARY IN THE WEST was founded in Lexington in 1795 and called Transylvania Library. It was incorporated in 1800, and in 1815 consolidated with the Juvenile Library, established about 1811. The books occupied shelves in many locations. From Transylvania Seminary they were moved to McCalla's drug store in 1800. A year later they were established in the first library

building on the northeast corner of the courthouse lawn, to remain until 1819, when they went to the shop of Mathurin Giron, on the present site of 125 North Mill street. In 1832 another library building was erected, and it sheltered the books until it was sold in 1843. Thereafter they were housed in various stores, and for a period in the city hall. From 1865 until 1905 the building at the northwest corner of Market and Church streets gave them the dignity and repose of a fixed location. BOOKS rare and old in the imposing plant which today is the home of the Lexington public library include a number brought over the mountains from Virginia at the close of the eighteenth century. Rated most valuable are the bound volumes of the Kentucky Gazette, first published August 11, 1787, in Lexington; library trustee's records commencing with 1795; papers of the famous naturalist, Constantine Rafinesque; books printed by John Bradford; city directories beginning with 1818; diaries of early travelers who visited Lexington; pioneer histories and aged manuscripts are priceless treasures of the collection of Kentuckiana.

GRATZ PARK, in the rear of the library was named for Benjamin Gratz, once its owner, and identified generally with early interests of Lexington. It was the site of the first and second Transylvania Seminary buildings, erected in 1795 and 1817. The brick house at the northeast corner of the park is a surviving wing of the second and was occupied by President Horace Holley. When the city laid concrete walks in 1918, workmen filled in a well near this house, dug in June 1794, as a water supply for the Seminary by John Robert Shaw, a Revolutionary soldier.

TRANSYLVANIA, oldest institution of learning west of the Allegheny Mountains, early famous throughout Europe for its medical and law colleges, was incorporated in 1783 by an Act of the Virginia Assembly of May 1780, disposing of confiscated Tory lands. The first session was held February 1, 1785, in the house of Rev. David Rice, near Danville, Ky. In 1788 it was decided to move the Transylvania Seminary as it was called, to Lexington, and the first session in its new home was June 1, 1789. Under the administration of Rev. James Moore, 1791-4, it was permanently located on a three acre campus including Gratz Park. George Washington, John Adams and Aaron Burr were endowment contributors. President James Monroe, General Andrew Jackson, General Lafayette and Daniel Boone made visits to it. The oldest building now standing is Morrison Chapel, in the center of the campus, completed in 1833 through an endowment from Col. James Morrison which Henry Clay was instrumental in obtaining. It replaced a building burned accidentally in 1829 by Cassius M. Clay's body servant. Gideon Shryock, designer of the famous old State-

house at Frankfort, was the architect of Morrison Chapel. Remaining in the college library are many treasured books and manuscripts, some four centuries old, some rare medical books purchased in Europe just after the French Revolution which scientists come from many states to examine, and folios presented in 1834 by William IV of England. Bookplates of royal and noble houses of Europe are proud relics. The college museum contains articles of great age and interest. During the Civil War, Morrison Chapel was used as a hospital.

A DECLINE OF SOME YEARS became acute for Transylvania during the Civil War. In 1865, the trustees effected a merger with Kentucky University, which was moved from Harrodsburg to Lexington, and the name Transylvania passed with the opening of the consolidated institution October 2, 1865. Kentucky University, a denominational institution, existed 45 years, after which Transylvania College was revived and conducted separately from the College of the Bible, on the same campus. In 1866 the Kentucky Legislature organized the Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical College as a college of Kentucky University, but the four brick buildings which housed it were on 433 acres of Ashland and the adjoining estate of Woodlands, purchased that year. July 1, 1878, the Legislature placed the A. & M. College on an independent basis, but by an arrangement with the officials, it occupied the same buildings and grounds until 1880. October 28, 1880, the cornerstone of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College was laid on the present campus of the University of Kentucky on South Limestone street, the name being changed to State University in 1908 and to the University of Kentucky in 1916.

THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH in Lexington stood on the west side of Mill street, near the intersection of New street, facing Gratz Park. It was completed in October 1819.

GENERAL JOHN M. McCALLA, cited for distinguished bravery in the War of 1812, lived in a house at 231 North Mill street.

THE BENJAMIN GRATZ HOME is at 231 North Mill street, and its doorway has been called the most beautiful in the state. Only the piazzas are modern. The house was built by Thomas January in 1806, succeeding one which he had erected in 1795 for General John M. McCalla, and was bought by Benjamin Gratz in 1824. This generation has known it as the home of Mrs. Anne Gratz Clay, widow of Thomas Hart Clay, the grandson of Henry Clay.

THE OLDEST BRICK BUILDING standing in Lexington, by repute, is the laundry immediately in the rear of the Gratz home. One historian records that brick used in its construction was from a house in Gratz park occupied for a time by John Breckinridge, attorney general under Thomas Jef-

ferson, who lived most of the time at Cabell's Dale in Fayette county.

THE MORGAN HOME, at the northwest corner of Mill and Second streets was built by JOHN W. HUNT, one of the earliest merchants, and it remained the home of his daughter, mother of GENERAL JOHN MORGAN. The gate in the brick wall along Second street is pointed out as the place through which the gallant Confederate officer rode to kiss his mother farewell as he left for the war. He was born June 1, 1825, in Huntsville, Ala., lived on a farm near Lexington from 1829 until 1843, and in Lexington from 1843 until 1861. He was killed in Tennessee September 4, 1864.

THE THOMAS HART HOME, at the southwest corner of Mill and Second streets, was designed by the famous architect Latrobe. It was General John Hunt Morgan's home at the time of his leaving for the war, as he had lived there after his marriage to Miss Rebecca Bruce, his first wife, in that house.

HENRY CLAY married Lucretia Hart daughter of Col. Thomas Hart, in this house, which was her home, in 1799. Her father built them a home just below it, and they resided there until the purchase of Ashland, 1806.

JOHN BRADFORD, who established The Kentucky Gazette in Lexington, August 11, 1787, died under the same roof.

THE LITTLE BRICK OFFICE of Henry Clay in which he had a famous interview with AARON BURR in 1805, has been located at three sites on Mill street by various historians. One version of the story accepts the side-yard ell of the Thomas Hart home at the southwest corner of Mill and Second streets. Another tradition places the office in a separate building which stood on the site of 183 North Mill street. Descendants of Clay believe the office in which the famous meeting took place was at the southwest corner of Mill and Church streets.

THE THIRD BAPTIST CHURCH in Lexington, dedicated November 19, 1855, was on the east side of North Mill street, between the present First Presbyterian church and Church street. It burned January 1, 1859.

THE UNITED STATES BANK, opened January 27, 1817, occupied the northwest corner of Mill and Church streets. On his visit to Lexington in 1819, ANDREW JACKSON is said to have shaken his fist at it in fury, declaring that he would "get it yet."

DR. BENJAMIN WINSLOW DUDLEY is said to have resided for a time in the house at the northeast corner of Mill and Church streets, while head of the Medical College of Transylvania University, but his long residence at the northeast corner of Market and Second streets is established.

JOHN POPE, who came to Lexington in 1790, lived in a house at the northeast cor-

ner of Mill and Short streets, now the site of the Security Trust Company building. The one-armed Senator afterwards built the handsome home on Grosvenor avenue known as the Woolfolk home, now converted into apartments.

DAVID A. SAYRE'S BANK, established in 1823, afterward occupied this corner for many years, the banker living in rooms above.

JOSEPH H. BUSH, early portrait painter, had his studio in one of the upper chambers. He lived with his father on the west side of Mill street, next to the addition which is now the boys' department of the Lexington Y. M. C. A.

SENATOR JAMES BROWN, Kentucky's first secretary of state, member of the Lexington bar, after removal to Louisiana Minister to France under Monroe and Adams, lived in the building standing at the northwest corner of Mill and Short streets. He came to Lexington in 1789.

PRESBYTERIANS built their second church at the southeast corner of Mill and Short streets when the original congregation, in 1792, divided on Watts' version of the Psalms of David. This congregation is perpetuated in the First Presbyterian church. The rival faction disbanded about 1830.

GENERAL W. S. PRICE, artist, had his studio upstairs when the postoffice was at the southwest corner of Mill and Short streets.

MATHURIN GIRON'S CONFECTIONERY was at what is now 125 North Mill street, where the first building was erected in 1811. Lafayette was entertained there in 1825, and the hall above was the stage for elaborate functions. James Lane Allen made the little confectionery famous in his story, "King Solomon of Kentucky." The second building was erected in 1837. Its south half has been torn down, and the admirable iron mantels and iron balcony removed, but some trace of ancient dignity is seen in the remaining half.

M. XAUPI, who, like Giron, was a refugee after the French Revolution, taught a dancing school there. He died in the cholera epidemic of 1833.

THE HOME OF THE DUMESNILS, another family of French refugees long since disappeared, was next to Giron's confectionery.

CASSIUS MARCELLUS CLAY published his anti-slavery paper, "The True American," in a building set back from Mill street almost opposite Giron's shop. On August 18, 1845, a committee visited his plant, boxed and shipped his equipment to Cincinnati. In a suit, he secured judgement for \$2,500 against two members of the committee. Publication of the paper was subsequently resumed at Cincinnati and at Louisville.

* * * *

CEMETERIES—McCONNELL'S STATION STREET PAVING, first and crude, was in-

roduced in 1799, when a strip of Main street between the courthouse and Mill street was laid, and a so-called bridge was constructed across a group of mudholes.

THE FIRST INCORPORATED BANK IN KENTUCKY, the Kentucky Insurance Company, (December 16, 1802) was on the north side of West Main street, opposite the first market house, in which the first Legislature met, marked with a tablet as Kentucky's first statehouse by citizens. The bank was later moved to the site of 139 West Main street.

DAVID A. SAYRE, founder of Sayre College and wealthy banker here at the time of his death in 1870, is reputed to have walked barefoot from Maysville to Lexington in 1811, arriving with fifty cents as his capital. He became a silver plater's apprentice in the shop called "Old Gunboat," 9x40 feet, on the south side of Main street near Broadway, a few doors east of the intersection.

"THE REPORTER," founded in 1807 by **SAMUEL R. OVERTON**, was also located on the South side of Main street, east of Broadway.

A SLAVE JAIL was an early predecessor of the old Lexington Opera House, which for a number of years in the last half of the nineteenth century occupied the upper floor of a building at the southeast corner of Main and Broadway.

"THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE," pioneer paper west of the Alleghenies, published first by **JOHN BRADFORD**, August 11, 1787, was issued from a crude plant, brought overland, at the southwest corner of Main and Broadway. Somewhat later, the printing shop was moved to the site of the building now numbered 340 West Main street, an alley separating the building from what is now the Carty building at the southwest corner of Main and Mill streets. Books printed there in 1794 by Bradford are on the shelves of the Lexington Public Library.

THE LOG COURT HOUSE, which served until 1788, was also at the southwest corner of Main and Broadway.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE was the guest of honor at a notable ball given in the Masonic Hall, which was nearing completion on the site of 409-411 West Main street, May 16, 1825, when he was a guest in Lexington. The building was dedicated October 26, 1826. It was used as a hospital during the cholera epidemic of 1833, and was destroyed by fire in 1837.

THE FIRST POSTOFFICE was established in 1794, being located in what had been the jail, close by the log courthouse. **INNES B. BRENT** was the first postmaster.

JAMES BRAY opened the first tavern in the town in 1785. It was on Main street, several lots east of Spring street. Ayres' tavern, "Cross Keys," established on the corner of Spring street, was soon a competitor.

FATHER JOHN H. BEKKERS, Hollander, came here in 1864, and was priest when St.

Paul's Catholic church, at the head of Spring street on West Short street, was dedicated October 18, 1868. His tomb is under the entrance floor beneath the tower.

THE LEXINGTON ORPHAN ASYLUM, just west of St. Paul's church on West Short street, was established in 1833 to care for children whose parents had been among the 500 victims of the cholera. For many years it was located on West Third street at a point now marked by the gateway to Hampton Court.

THE FIRST CATHOLIC CHURCH, of log construction, was on the north side of Main street, at the east corner of Felix alley, across from the present First Baptist church lot. Rev. S. T. Badin was the builder and first pastor of the church, which was used for 10 years.

LEXINGTON was first lighted by gas July 27, 1853. The remaining building of the plant, on the south side of Main street near Patterson street, is in use as an interurban freight station.

THE PIONEER CEMETERY OF LEXINGTON occupied "First Hill," now the site of the First Baptist church on the north side of Main street, extending back to Short street. It was filled to capacity by the cholera epidemic of 1833, and two cemeteries, Catholic and Episcopal, were opened side by side on East Third street at the head of Dewese street.

JOHN BRADFORD'S TOMBSTONE was unearthed when foundations for the present First Baptist church were being laid on "First Hill" in 1914. It was eight feet beneath the surface where the steps now rise on the southern face of the edifice. The workmen replaced the stone after reading the inscription to the pioneer editor, and it became the purpose of the John Bradford Club, an historical organization, to recover it when the find became known later. Until this incident, the location of his grave had been unknown for decades, various cemeteries having been searched in vain. John Bradford was born in 1749 in Fauquier county, Virginia, served in the Revolutionary War, came to Lexington in 1785, and after serving in various community positions of trust and honor, died in the old Thomas Hart home at the southwest corner of Mill and Second streets.

BAPTISTS OF THE NEW OUTPOST erected their first church on this lot in 1789. The standing edifice is the third Baptist church on the site, the second having been dedicated there January 1, 1860, after two churches had been built on Mill street. In excavations on the lot at various times, and regrading of the lot, numerous skeletons have been exhumed and reburied elsewhere, identification being possible in few instances.

MARY TODD lived in the house now standing at 574 West Main street, the home of her father, **ROBERT S. TODD**, at the time of her marriage to Abraham Lincoln November 4, 1842, the wedding taking place

in Springfield, Ill. Lincoln was often a visitor at the Lexington home, before and after the marriage.

GENERAL JAMES WILKINSON, a famous figure in the so-called Aaron Burr and Spanish conspiracies, who opened the pioneer dry goods store here in the spring of 1784, lived in a house on the present site of 581 West Main street.

JOHN R. CLEARY lived on Main street, the house being on the site of the Jefferson viaduct approach. It was called "Alta Myra."

MAJOR BARACK G. THOMAS, "Nestor of the American turf," owned the residence on Main street at the head of Georgetown street, living there alone many years.

THE KENTUCKY CENTRAL RAILROAD, built from Lexington to Paris in 1853, and on to Covington in 1854, spanned Main street at the east approach of the cemetery viaduct. The fill in which the trestle was a gap can be seen on either side.

THOS. E. BOSWELL was owner of the ground which became the Lexington cemetery under charter of 1848, and the magnificent grove of trees centuries old was in that day known as Boswell's Woods. It was originally part of William McConnell's pre-emption. On a plateau of the north-eastern section race meetings had been held in 1826 and 1827. The cemetery was opened in 1849.

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES sleep on contiguous slopes on the southern border of the cemetery, 1100 Federals and 500 Confederates. The Confederate monument had as motif Father Abram J. Ryan's famous lyric, "The Conquered Banner." Union men sleep in concentric circles about a flag pole and dismounted cannon.

THE HENRY CLAY MONUMENT commands a central hillock in the cemetery. The cornerstone was laid July 4, 1857. In the crypt were placed a medallion of Clay, copies of Lexington newspapers, a sketch of the ceremony, current coins, a picture of Cincinnati in 1802, and articles of historic character. The original statue surmounting the shaft was the work of John Hailey, of Frankfort, from a mold by Joel T. Hart. It was unveiled July 4, 1861. A lightning bolt shattered the head and mutilated the statue July 22, 1903. The second statue, replica of the first, is the work of Charles J. Mulligan. The bodies of Clay and his wife repose in stone sarcophagi seen through door gratings.

OTHER GRAVES among many history shrines within the cemetery gates are those of William "King" Solomon, hero of the cholera epidemic of 1833; General Leslie Combs, Colonel James Morrison, General Gordon Grainger, Chief Justice George Robertson, John C. Breckinridge Lieutenant Hugh McKee, Senator James B. Beck, Senator Randall Lee Gibson, Oliver Frazier, the artist; General John Hunt Morgan,

Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge, and Colonel W. R. McKee.

A CENTURY OF PEACE between the United States and Great Britain was commemorated in exercises held at the gate of the chapel of the cemetery December 24, 1915.

CALVARY CEMETERY, Catholic, opposite the Lexington cemetery and a half a mile from the cemetery viaduct, spreads over historic ground. Sloping back to the southeast, between Main street and the railroad tracks, was McConnell's graveyard, second burial plot for pioneers. Whatever markers identified their mounds disappeared more than a century ago, and all traces are gone.

ROYAL'S SPRING, in the valley south of Lexington cemetery, perpetuating the name of JACOB ROYAL, is the only enduring monument to the cradle of Lexington. Close by William McConnell built his cabin in 1775, with other hunters from Harrod's Town as helpers. This shack was the nucleus for McConnell's station, 1780, but the name of Lexington, proposed by encamped hunters there June 4, 1775, when tidings of the first battle of the Revolution were received, prevailed. The name "McConnell's Station" fell into disuse, and was soon forgotten.

HUNTERS WHOSE INSPIRATION gave the name of Lexington to the site, and later to the fort and town, were WILLIAM MCCONNELL, JOHN MAXWELL, LEVI TODD, JOHN MCCracken, HUGH SHANNON, ISAAC GREER, JAMES DUNCAN and perhaps others.

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ASHLAND

THE PHOENIX HOTEL, southeastern corner of Main and Limestone streets, occupies ground which has been continuously the site of tavern or hotel since CAPTAIN JOHN POSTLETHWAITE acquired the unimproved lot in 1794. Louis Phillipe, the "Citizen King" of France, was a guest there in 1797; Aaron Burr was there in 1805; General Lafayette in 1825; President James Monroe and Andrew Jackson in 1819; Isaac Shelby many times. Daniel Webster, William Henry Harrison, Amos Kendall, Ulysses Grant are others on a roll of fame written in ancient registers. During the Civil War General Bragg and General Kirby Smith had headquarters in the Phoenix hotel.

JUDGE JESSE BLEDSOE'S HOME was at a site corresponding to the alley immediately east of the Phoenix hotel. Later he lived at the northeast corner of Walnut and Fourth streets. He began the study of law here in 1798.

JOSEPH HAMILTON DAVIESS, lawyer and soldier, who conducted the trial of Aaron Burr, lived in a house occupying the present site of the Strand Theatre, opposite the union railroad station. He was admitted to the bar here in 1795 and was the first western lawyer to appear before

the Supreme Court. He fell in the battle of Tippecanoe.

THE POSTOFFICE had occupied six sites prior to location at the northwest corner of Main and Walnut streets, the last prior one being the northwest corner of Broadway and Short streets, just north of which stood one of the old slave jails.

THE LAFAYETTE HOTEL, at Main street and Ayres alley, was erected on part of the site of the home of GENERAL LESLIE COMBS, soldier, lawyer, legislator, State auditor and railroad pioneer. He had moved to Lexington from Clark county in 1818, and his home was called "Babel." The hotel is the second building in Lexington to be named for General Lafayette, for whom Fayette county is named as the second county in the United States to so honor him.

JUDGE WILLIAM MURRAY, orator, scholar and attorney general in 1792, after GEORGE NICHOLAS, lived at the northeast corner of Main and Walnut streets. The same corner had been the home of GENERAL JAMES WILKINSON, Revolutionary soldier and accused Spanish conspirator, whose earlier residence had been on West Main street, the present site of No 581.

ONE OF THE SLAVE GAOLS was located on the site of 205 East Main street. Surrounding walls were high, plastered and crowned with spikes.

THE PIONEER LEXINGTON CHURCH, Presbyterian, erected in 1784, was at the southeast corner of Walnut and Short streets. It was called Mt. Zion, and was built of logs. In its court sessions were held for a time following the burning of the first courthouse.

THE FIRST PUBLIC SCHOOL, organized in 1834, was conducted in Mt. Zion church until a school building was erected on the same site in 1836 under the patronage of Charlton Hunt, first mayor of Lexington, who died December 27, of that year. WILLIAM MORTON, a native of Pennsylvania, who died here November 16, 1836, by his will set apart to the city an endowment fund to aid in the perpetual education of its youth. The cholera scourge of 1833 furnished a compelling motive for the public school movement, in depriving so many children of breadwinners. Morton public school was built on the same site in 1849, and was torn down when the present Morton school was built in 1909, original tablets in its halls being reset in the new building.

MASONS established Virginia Lodge No. 25 here November 17, 1788, and this became Lodge No. 1 of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky October 16, 1800. The Masonic Hall stood on the lot at the northeast corner of Walnut and Short streets, now occupied by Central Christian Church. A hall at 409 West Main street, in which Lafayette was entertained in 1825, was completed in 1826 and burned in 1837. A new building

was dedicated on the site of the first hall September 1, 1841.

THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH in Lexington occupied a log house at the southwest corner of Short and Deweese streets. This congregation was organized in 1789.

JUDGE JESSE BLEDSOE lived in what was called "Armstrong House," immediately east of the site of the new city hall and auditorium on East Short street. BEN GRATZ BROWN, his grandson, who ran for vice-president with Horace Greeley in 1872, was born there.

LOCUST GROVE the home of THOMAS H. WATERS, was on East Short street near Deweese, then "Back" street.

FARMER DEWEESE, banker, for whom Deweese street was named, lived at "White Cottage," still standing at 323 East Short street, an example of early luxury in home building. HOWARD GRATZ later lived there, and the house was a unit when the Protestant infirmary was established.

CONSTANTINE RAFINESQUE, in his day called the most learned scientist on the continent, and famous in Europe as well, laid out in 1823-4, botanic gardens covering 10 acres on West Main street, Grant street later bisecting the tract. This eccentric professor of Transylvania University designated the undertaking as a "botanical, medical and agricultural institution to promote natural science and the knowledge of husbandry." Indifference of his contemporaries and town officials caused the project to be abandoned early, and rare plants and trees he set died or were destroyed as property was improved after he left Lexington.

DAVID MEGOWAN'S HOME, "Belfast Place," one of the pioneer mansions, stood on Grant street just in the rear of the botanical gardens. Part of this house, said to have been erected prior to 1800, remained standing until 1915.

JAMES ERWIN, son-in-law of Henry Clay, lived at "Woodlands," the residence being near the center of what is now Woodland Park, two blocks from East Main street, between Kentucky and Clay Avenues.

HENRY CLAY came to Lexington from Virginia in 1797, and in 1806 bought "Ashland," named for the many ash trees on the estate. At this home on East Main street, at the outskirts of the city, he entertained lavishly and resided until his death. The western limits of the estate included what is now Woodland park. The present house is a replica of the one Henry Clay built. The foundations of the original structure were declared unsafe soon after the death of the Commoner, and his third son, CAPTAIN JAMES BROWN CLAY, had the house razed and rebuilt on original lines. Catalpa trees Clay planted, his arbored, ivy-hemmed walk under the pines, and slave cabins remain almost as he left them. Kentucky University acquired "Ashland" in 1866, but 20 years later it

passed back into possession of Clay heirs, thru purchase by MAJOR HENRY CLAY McDOWELL, whose wife was CLAY's granddaughter. It is now furnished largely with Clay antiques and relics.

THE BATTLE OF ASHLAND was fought on the estate May 18, 1862, when General John H. Morgan surprised a body of Federals encamped in the woods. In the skirmish, his cousin, MAJOR WASHINGTON MORGAN, was mortally wounded.

WALDEMARDE MENTELLE, banker who fled Paris at the beginning of the Reign of Terror, had a handsome estate opposite Ashland, dying there in 1846.

LEVI TODD, first clerk of Fayette county, was master of "Ellerslie," his brick home still standing across the Richmond road from the reservoir, 3 miles from Lexington. In the yard was his office, 12 by 15 feet, which was burned January 31, 1803, many valuable records being lost.

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UNIVERSITY

JEFFERSON DAVIS boarded at the home of JOSEPH FICKLIN, sixth postmaster, at the southwest corner of Limestone, then Mulberry street and High, then Hill street, while a student at Transylvania University in 1824-5. His room was the second floor front of the house, which still stands.

JAMES O. HARRISON, early settler and friend of Henry Clay, jurist and called "father of the public school system of Lexington," lived on the site of the Good Samaritan hospital, South Limestone, just beyond Maxwell street.

ROBERT FRAZER'S HOME, "Cedar Grove," was on South Limestone, corner of Cedar.

JOHN MAXWELL and his wife, Sarah, first couple wed in the Lexington fort, lived on the present site of Patterson Hall, South Limestone near Winslow street. They owned several hundred acres south of High street, the tract being bounded by Rose street on the east, and extending past the Kentucky Experiment Station on Limestone. Sarah Maxwell was buried in 1811, and her husband in July 1819, in MAXWELL'S GRAVEYARD, effaced long ago, the site being occupied now by tobacco factories and warehouses on Bolivar street. This was the THIRD BURYING GROUND in Lexington, and in 1834 the city bought adjoining property, the merged plots being the "Old City Graveyard."

MAXWELL'S SPRINGS, famous in early history, are in the basin on the northern border of the University of Kentucky campus, near the Rose and Winslow corner. The largest is near Rose, the second 200 yards west. A third, on the north side of Winslow, became subterranean with property improvements years ago. The willow-studded flat on the campus was the forum for public speakers, picnic grounds, and scene of several duels at the turn of the eighteenth century. Here a grove of 55 trees was planted April 6, 1919, as a me-

morial to men of Lexington and Fayette county who died in the world war. At the same time, an oak was planted in memory of Theodore Roosevelt.

THE LEXINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY, organized in 1789, used what is now Stoll Athletic Field, extending along Winslow from Rose to near the corner of Limestone, as a drill ground.

THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY CAMPUS embraces a rise which was historic as a fair ground and remains famous as a camp ground. Mobilized here were pioneer troops who marched against Indian, Tory and British; Blue Grass men who fought in the War of 1812, many of whom were massacred at the River Raisin or fell in the Battle of the Thames; volunteers for the Mexican War, some to fall at Buena Vista; Confederate and Union forces in succession during the War Between the States; troops for the Spanish-American War, and during the world war 3,000 men were encamped and trained on the campus.

THE SOLE FAIR BUILDING surviving as long as 1920 was the "commandant's house," which stood in the rear of the Natural Science building. In fair days it was the home of the custodian of the grounds, and a rest room for women. It was used by Federal troops as a hospital during the Civil War, and after the fair amphitheatre burned in December, 1861, and other buildings were burned or razed, it became a small pox hospital. Firewood for Civil War soldiers was the necessity which caused the beautiful surrounding woodland to disappear during successive encampments.

THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY succeeds Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical College, established by the Legislature in 1866 as a college of Kentucky University formed here the preceding year as a merger of Transylvania University, of Lexington, and Kentucky University of Harrodsburg. The A. & M. College was not on the University campus, but housed in four brick buildings on 433 acres of "Ashland," the Henry Clay estate, and the adjoining estate of "Woodlands," now Woodland Park. July 1, 1878, the Legislature detached the college and placed it on an independent basis, but it remained on the same site until 1880. October 28, of that year the cornerstone of its new home, the present administration building, was laid on the present campus on South Limestone street, given by the city. The first dormitory, still standing as White Hall, was completed two years later, on the original tract of 52 acres. In 1908 the Legislature changed the name of the institution to State University, and in 1916 to the University of Kentucky.

STONE SILLS and strap rails from the original railroad to Frankfort, begun here October 21, 1831, as the first railroad in the West, are mounted on a concrete emplacement on a terrace in front of Me-

chanical Hall, preserving one of the chief curiosities of pioneer railroad building.

ANCIENT CAVE DWELLERS' and mound builders' relics found in Kentucky by University scientists are on display in the Natural Science building.

MAXWELL PLACE, formerly the home of **JUDGE JAMES HILARY MULLIGAN**, United States Consul to Samoa, intimate friend of Robert Louis Stevenson, orator, legislator, editor, poet, author of "In Kentucky," is within the campus limits on Rose street. The historic residence has been remodelled and is now the home for University presidents.

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RACE TRACK

LIMESTONE STREET is the road to Maysville, whose name in pioneer times was Limestone. The road was begun here in the fall of 1829, and was the pioneer macadam highway in Kentucky. In 1784 the road was known as "Smith's Wagon Road," and was used by many immigrants who came down the Ohio river in flatboats.

SAYRE COLLEGE, on North Limestone street facing Second street, was founded in 1854 by **DAVID SAYRE**, banker, the charter having been secured by **JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE**. It was one of the first institutions in Christendom founded to offer higher education to women, and Matthew Vassar called it his inspiration for the first woman's college of the nation, established seven years later. The first Sayre Institute building was erected by **THOMAS HART, JR.**, on the site of the home of **GEORGE NICHOLAS**, Colonel in the Revolution, first attorney general of Kentucky, and chief author of the first state constitution. He is celebrated as a lawyer and statesman in Virginia, and on coming to Lexington was a professor of law in Transylvania University in 1799.

ST. CATHERINE'S ACADEMY, 240 North Limestone, was moved to Lexington from Scott county in 1834.

ST. PETER'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, on North Limestone at the head of Mechanic street was dedicated December 3, 1837. Father Edward McMahon was pastor.

EAST ON THIRD STREET, between Walnut and Dewees streets, side by side, are the abandoned Catholic and Episcopal cemeteries. The former was consecrated about 1830, and is on the site of the second Catholic church in Lexington, dedicated May 19, 1812. The Episcopal cemetery was opened about 1837. Both cemeteries were made necessary by the scourge of cholera in 1833, which filled the old pioneer cemetery on West Main street. Coffins of pioneer members of Christ Church were removed to the Episcopal cemetery from the yard of the church on the northeast corner of Market and Church streets, prior to commencement of work on the Cathedral in 1847. The gravestone of **JOHN POSTLETHWAITE**, founder of the predecessor of the Phoenix hotel in 1794, remains in

the Episcopal cemetery. It also contains the dust of Mrs. Rhoda Vaughn, daughter of **CAPT. JOHN HOLDER**, and said to have been the first white child born in the wilderness of Kentucky. She was born at Boone's Fort, 1776, and died in Lexington in 1863. Her son, **ADJ. EDWARD M. VAUGHN**, fell at Buena Vista in 1847.

THE ONE STORY WHITE BRICK HOUSE standing on the east side of north Limestone, between Fourth and Fifth streets, was the home of **REV. JAMES MCCHORD**, first president of Center College, Danville, who died before inauguration, and pastor of the Market Street Presbyterian church here at his death in 1820.

THE FIRST CONFEDERATE COMPANY raised in Lexington for Civil War service was mustered on the site of 450 North Limestone. **ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE** was Captain; **JOEL HIGGINS**, first lieutenant; and **GEORGE BLACKWELL PICKETT**, second lieutenant.

NORTH ON RACE STREET, at Fifth St., is the course of the Kentucky Association, oldest existing turf club in America. It was organized July 29, 1826, by 50 horsemen, and became successor of the Lexington Jockey Club (1809), which until 1823 had its race course at Ashland. Its predecessor was the Kentucky Jockey Club, 1797, which sponsored straight-away racing on Water street and on Broadway. The 1826-27 meetings of the Kentucky Association were held on Williams track, now the northern plateau of the Lexington cemetery. The present course was acquired in 1828.

"**LEXINGTON**," by Boston out of Alice Carneal, most famous race horse of his day, was foaled in 1850 at "The Meadows," estate of **DR. ELISHA WARFIELD**, afterwards the Beriah Magoffin and James S. Stoll home. The splendid old homestead can be seen from the grandstand at the race track.

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FORT CLAY

NEAR THE VIADUCT, at 209 East High street, stands the home of James B. Beck, Congressman from the Ashland District and United States Senator, who came to Lexington from Scotland at the age of 16. **EDWARD WEST**, inventor of the steamboat in Lexington in 1793, and also maker of the first nail cutter, lived at 116 East High street, and was buried in the garden in the rear, his body later being moved to the Presbyterian cemetery, established in 1838 on the block between North Limestone and Upper streets, above Sixth. West was born in 1757 and died August 23, 1827.

WILLIAM WEST, first artist of the wilderness and son of **EDWARD WEST**, came to Lexington from Baltimore in 1788, and died in New York.

NATHAN BURROWES, who introduced the manufacture of hemp in Kentucky and became famous as manufacturer of a mustard whose recipe has been lost, settled in Lex-

ington in 1792, dying here in 1848. He lived near the WEST home, probably on West High street between Limestone and Mill, on the north side.

COLONEL W. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE, "silver tongued orator," distinguished as a lawyer, Congressman and editor, lived at 176 East High street for a number of years. He died in 1904.

JOHN NORTON'S HOME, "Norton's Cottage," and "Pine Grove," home of J. G. McKinney, were on High street close to Limestone, McCabe's directory of 1838-9 giving the location as "Above Mulberry," which is now Limestone.

COLONEL JOSEPH DUNHAM'S Lexington Female Academy was a block off High street on Upper, at the southeast corner of Upper and Mack's Alley. The name was changed to Lafayette Academy at special exercises when General Lafayette visited the school May 16, 1825. The building still stands.

THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, formerly the Hill Street Methodist church, dedicated in 1814 on High street, just west of Upper street, occupies the site of the German Lutheran church and school erected in 1795 and burned in 1815. The Lutheran graveyard, now obliterated, was in the rear.

ONE OF THE OLDEST HOUSES in Lexington stands at 215 West High street. In his diary preserved at the Lexington public library, **SAMUEL D. MCCULLOUGH** wrote that he was born in this house, the home of his father, in 1803.

JUDGE GEORGE ROBERTSON, Congressman and jurist, who came to Lexington in 1835, lived at the southeast corner of High and Mill streets, his residence, built by Sam C. Long, being called "Rokeby Hall."

A BLOCKHOUSE, scant younger than the Lexington Fort, was at High street and Broadway. Here, following the disastrous battle of Blue Licks, the head of an Indian ghouel killed by one of the garrison was mounted on a pole on the roof.

A LARGE BURIAL MOUND was situated just south of High street and east of Spring street. From it was exhumed a stone head having Aztec characteristics, pottery and half burned wood, suggesting a sacrificial altar.

"CHERRY GROVE" was the name of Dr. Chinn's home on High street, between Spring and (Lower) Patterson street.

COLONEL ROBERT PATTERSON, founder of Lexington Fort, lived in 1783 at what is now the site of 331 Patterson street. His original log cabin was moved to Dayton, Ohio some years ago. He headed the company which laid off Cincinnati, Ohio in December, 1788, with **MATTHIAS DENMAN** and **JOHN FILSON**, first Kentucky historian and Lexington schoolmaster, owned the land.

MADISON C. JOHNSON, lawyer, banker, and president of the law college of Transylvania University, lived in the house still standing at 341 Madison Place. His front

yard, like Robert Patterson's, extended to Town Fork.

FORT CLAY was established by Federal troops occupying Lexington after the miniature Battle of Ashland, May 18, 1862, the site being on the north side of the Versailles road at Bennett avenue. Extensive earthworks were thrown up on the summit, and there was a wide ditch, with drawbridges, and a magazine.

VERSAILLES, the county seat of Woodford county, 12 miles from Lexington, was established at the first session of the Kentucky Legislature meeting in Lexington June 4, 1792. The act located the town at Woodfort Court House, and it was laid out by General Marquis Calmes, emigrant from Frederick county, Virginia, Revolutionary soldier, soldier in the War of 1812, who named the new town after the French city, as he was of French Huguenot ancestry.

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TROTTING TRACK

MAIN CROSS STREET, as what is now Broadway was called by the pioneers, was opened in 1785. Town trustees ordered cow pens and hog pens removed, and put a ban on fishing from the pioneer bridge, which spanned Town Fork at Water street. **"THE INDIAN QUEEN,"** one of the early taverns, was located at Broadway and High streets.

THE MISSES JACKSON'S SCHOOL was at 343 South Broadway, and in 1868 it was succeeded in the same building by the **BAPTIST FEMALE SEMINARY**.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Richard Hickman Menifee and John B. Huston, at different periods were distinguished tenants of the house still standing at 498 Angliana avenue, a short by-trip from Broadway beyond the Southern Railway station.

MILITARY EXECUTIONS during the War Between the States gave grim reputé to the spreading grounds now the race course of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association. During occupation of the city by Union forces, **WALTER FERGUSON**, of Lexington, a member of General John Hunt Morgan's command, was captured and escaped, was recaptured, confined in military prison opposite the present police station on Water street, and hanged by order of General S. G. Burbridge, November 15, 1864, on the site of the present K. T. H. B. A. grounds. The last military execution at the track was August 18, 1865, when **JOHN T. BISHOP**, Confederate, charged with being a guerilla, was hanged by order General J. S. Brisbin.

THE K. T. H. B. Association was organized in 1873, and the fastest trotting track in the world has been a major factor in making its meeting in Lexington the most famous. Since the Civil War annual fairs have been held on the grounds.

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STATE HOSPITAL

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH built in

1808 by the "First" congregation, a brick edifice, stood at the southwest corner of Broadway and Second streets. In May, 1870, it was sold to the congregation of Disciples, which branched off from the Main street Christian church. A large church was erected on the site in 1891, and was burned February 27, 1916. The present church was dedicated in April, 1920.

MEDICAL HALL of Transylvania University was on the corner directly across Second street, the northwest corner of Second and Broadway. It was burned May 22, 1863, while being used as a Federal hospital.

HOCKER FEMALE COLLEGE, predecessor of Hamilton College, was established in 1869, Robert Graham, distinguished educator, being the first president. The original building had been erected as a home by James Haggin, lawyer, early in the nineteenth century, and was called "Castle Haggin." **JOEL JOHNSON** also lived on the site, now numbered 451 North Broadway.

OUT FOURTH STREET, beyond the Louisville and Nashville Railroad tracks, is the Eastern Kentucky State Hospital for the Insane, the first institution of the kind west of the Allegheny Mountains, and the second in the United States. It was established in 1816 under the leadership of **ANDREW McCALLA**, a pioneer philanthropist, as the Fayette Hospital. As the outcome of a financial crisis, it was taken over by the State in 1823, and formerly opened as a State institution May 1, 1824. Material extensions of the plant were made in 1867.

RETURNING by way of St. Joseph's Hospital, which was taken over by the Sisters of Charity October 1, 1877, the home of **GENERAL WILLIAM PRESTON**, Congressman, lawyer, framer of the State Constitution of 1849, and Confederate leader is seen at 523 West Second street. The mansion formerly belonged to **ROBERT WICKLIFFE, SR.**, lawyer, statesman and Preston's father-in-law, and there Wickliffe entertained **GENERAL LAFAYETTE** May 16, 1825: gardens and orchards were features of the original establishment.

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OLD HOMES NOT ON TOURS

BENJAMIN LATROBE, famous pioneer architect, designed the residence which has been remodeled into an apartment house at 326 Grosvenor avenue. It was built for Senator John Pope, and the lawn originally extended from Maxwell to High street. The splendid stairway, rotunda with hand carvings, imported marble mantels and other decorative appointments gave the mansion fame. In the upper drawing room, now altered, a notable function was given when **PRESIDENT JAMES MONROE**, **GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON**, **ISAAC SHELBY** and other notables visited Lexington July 3-4, 1819.

JUDGE GEORGE M. BIBB, Kentucky Chief Justice, United States Senator and Sec-

retary of the Treasury, lived at the northeast corner of Limestone and Fourth streets in 1805. **JUDGE JESSE BLEDSOE** also lived at this corner, then the head of Fourth street.

JOSEPH CABELL BRECKINRIDGE once lived at the southwest corner of Limestone and Fifth streets.

DR. DANIEL DRAKE, member of the faculty of the medical college of Transylvania University in 1817, bore the expense of having beautiful trees planted in the Presbyterian cemetery, established in 1838 on the block north of Sixth street, between Limestone and Upper streets. His wife was buried there. The last of the bodies resting in this graveyard were removed late in the nineteenth century, and even the traces gave place to buildings.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL, early Kentucky Historian and conspicuous figure in public affairs, died in the **THOMAS A. MARSHALL HOME** at the head of Sixth street, now the Odd Fellows' Widows and Orphans Home.

ELISHA WARFIELD, JR., lived at the residence standing in the center of Duncan Park, on North Limestone at Fifth street. The residence was called "Thorn Hill," and was afterward the Henry T. Duncan home. On this site, **CASSIUS M. CLAY** mobilized his regiment for the Mexican War.

JOHN BRAND'S HOME, at the southwest corner of Fifth and Limestone streets, was called "Rose Hill," and still stands.

"**JOHNSON GROVE**," was the name of E. P. JOHNSON'S home on North Limestone street.

"**COOLAWN**," home of Judge Hickey, was on East Sixth street, no more definite location being given in McCabe's directory, 1838-39.

"**HAWTHORNE**," home of **ORLANDO F. PAYNE**, was at the northwest corner of Seventh and Limestone streets.

JOEL HIGGINS lived at "Higgins' Mansion," on East High street, opposite the Kinkead subdivision which is between Rose and street and Stone Avenue.

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SHRINES IN FAYETTE COUNTY

BRYAN STATION, established in November, 1779, five miles from Lexington on the Bryan Station road, took its name from four brothers, Morgan, James, William and Joseph Bryan. A memorial wall encircling one of the springs near the site of the fort is dedicated to women who, with slaves, carried water for the little garrison August 15, 1782, when Indians under the leadership of the white renegade, Simon Girty were in the vicinity.

REV. LEWIS CRAIG, imprisoned in Virginia "for preaching contrary to the law," organized a Baptist church at South Elkhorn, 7 miles from Lexington on the Harrodsburg pike, in 1783.

BAYMAN'S MILL, ruins of which still en-

dure at South Elkhorn, is credited with being the first mill in the county.

"INGLESIDE," situated at the head of a subdivision close to city limits on the Harrodsburg road, was the old Bruen home, erected in 1852 after the architect, McMurtry, had been sent to England to study Tudor-Gothic manor houses in order to design a reproduction. The old English lodge and gateway to the wooded avenue has been remodeled as a tearoom.

"LOUDON," at the head of the Bryan Station pike near Loudon avenue, known to this generation as the W. C. Goodloe home, was also designed after English country houses.

JAMES LANE ALLEN was born and spent his youth on his father's farm near the junction of the Parker's Mill and Cove Springs roads. The latter was renamed Lane Allen road as a memorial to the author the week after his death. It turns off the Harrodsburg pike about three miles from Lexington. In later manhood, Allen lived in a residence on the northwest corner of Clay avenue and East High street, whose flower garden is said to have appealed to him. The site is now that of Park Methodist church.

OLIVER FRAZIER, born in 1808, lived on the Georgetown road, near the present Julisu Marks Sanitorium. In a graveyard across the road from his home, on the farm once owned by Captain William Allen, were buried MATTHEW JOUETT, the artist, and RICHARD HICKMAN MENIFEE, his son-in-law. Their bodies were moved to Cave Hill cemetery, Louisville, some years ago, but the tombstones were left standing.

RUINS OF THE COTTON MILLS of Lewis Sanders, pioneer manufacturer, (1808), remain at Sandersville, off the Georgetown road on the Sandersville pike. From 300 to 400 persons were employed in the weaving mills.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SUTTON owned the farm on the Georgetown pike which has fame today as August Belmont's Nursery Stud. Sutton was the first farmer to bring Jersey cattle to Kentucky, making an importation in 1800. He introduced the European method of retting hemp, and one of the ancient hemp houses still stands. The farm was camping ground for the 33rd Indiana Regiment, General Braxton Bragg's Confederate command, and General Don Carlos Buell's Federal troops at different periods of the War Between the States.

SQUIRE PATRICK HENRY THOMPSON'S "Hurricane Hall," still stands on the Georgetown pike, near Donerail. The residence was built with hand-forged nails and handsome frescoes adorn it.

MASTERSON'S STATION was five miles northwest of Lexington, between the Frankfort and Georgetown pikes. The first

annual conference of Kentucky Methodists was held in 1790, with Bishop Francis Asbury presiding, in a church which Methodists had built here in 1787.

COL. SAMUEL MEREDITH'S HOUSE, built on a military land grant from Virginia, is seven and a half miles from Lexington on the Newtown road. The door is one of the most beautiful in Kentucky, and the floors are white ash. Among rare heirlooms there are chinaware and a punch bowl which belonged to Patrick Henry; a console table once the property of Lord Dunmore; and two ivory miniatures which hung in the boudoir of Marie Antoinette at Versailles.

CABELL'S DALE, estate of JOHN BRECKINRIDGE, in 1792, was on the north side of the Ironworks road, close to its intersection with the Newtown pike. A remnant of his law office, in which he drafted the RESOLUTIONS OF 1798, still stands at "Castleton," a child's portion cut from Cabell's Dale when John Breckinridge's daughter married David Castleman. GENERAL JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, vice-president under Buchanan and SECRETARY OF WAR for the Confederacy, was born at Castleton.

MT. HOREB CHURCH, established at a meeting in the library of Cabell's Dale April 21, 1827, stands on the John Breckinridge tract, near the Newtown road.

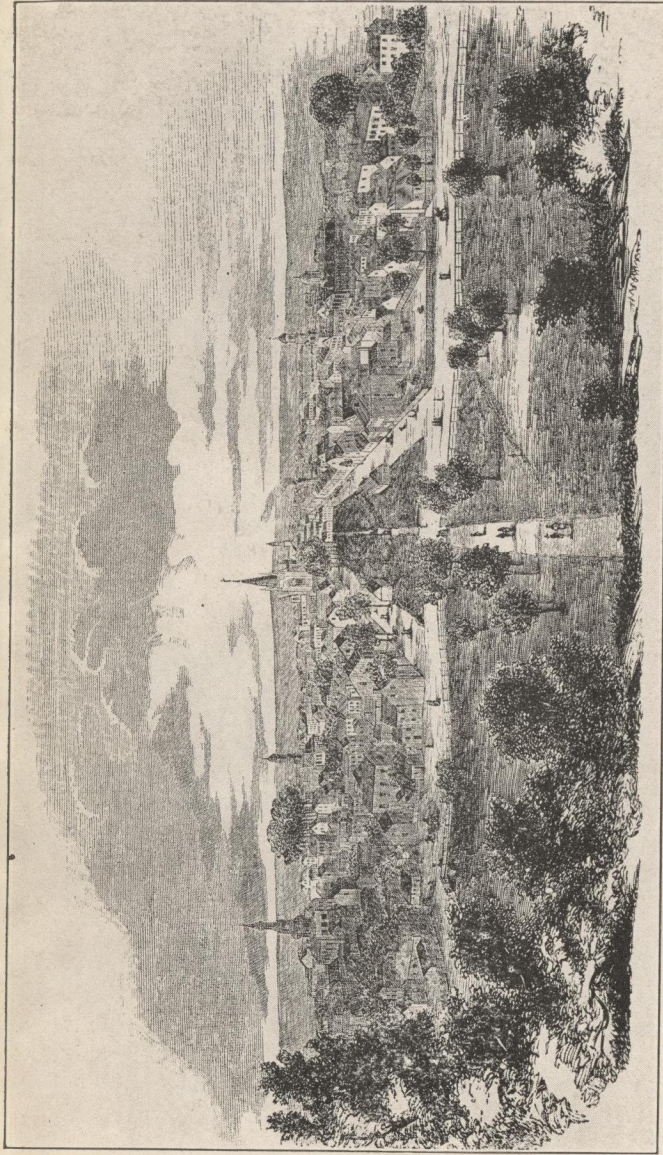
RUSSELL CAVE is six miles from Lexington, at the side of the Russell Cave road, on the Col. Louis Lee Haggin estate, which was formerly a unit of "Elmendorf," the James B. Haggin estate. It is one of the longest caverns in Kentucky, and one of its passages is said to extend to the Big Spring at Georgetown, Ky. A small cavern once opening near the Jefferson street viaduct in Lexington also was believed to have been a branch of Russell Cave.

THE POWDER MILL which supplied troops under COL. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, COL. JOSEPH HAMILTON DAVIESS and GENERAL LESLIE COMBS in the War of 1812, being used at Tippecanoe, the River Raisin and the Thames, was just west of the Russell Cave road, at the city limits near the Belt Line bridge. Powder used by GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON in the Battle of New Orleans also was made at this mill, and the cannon balls for the same engagements were forged at the Estill Springs furnace.

"JOHNSON HALL," on the Tate's Creek road, was the home of Henry Johnson.

"CECIL," was the name of BENJAMIN GRATZ'S country place on the Maysville road.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL lived on the Tate's Creek road, his place being called "PROSPECT LODGE."

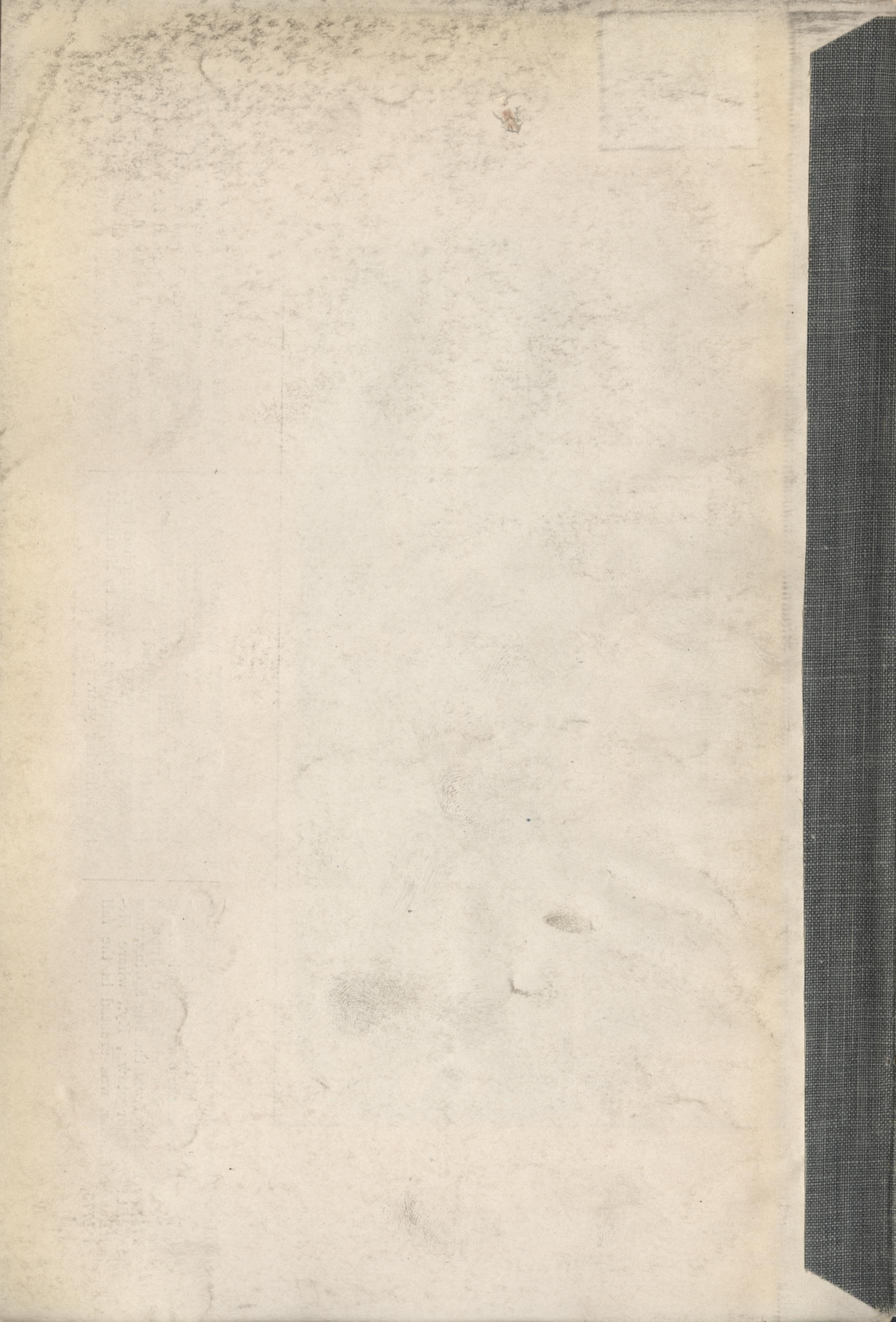


LEXINGTON claims the distinction of being the first city in the nation to memorialize in its name the opening battle of the Revolution. It was christened June 4, 1775, by hunters from the Big Spring, now the site of Georgetown, Ky., where McClelland's Station was erected in the fall of 1775.

THE FIRST SURVEY was made in April, 1779. Lexington was incorporated as a town by the Virginia Legislature May 6, 1782. The charter from the Kentucky Legislature was granted in 1832.

THE STATE CAPITAL was established here June 4, 1792, and was moved to Frankfort the following year.

FAYETTE, mother of Blue Grass counties, embracing more than one third of the "District of Kentucky," was formed in November, 1780, and named for General Lafayette, being the second county to bear his name in the nation to whose independence he contributed so much.



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